

No. 12--HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Deseret News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

KING ARTHUR—Hero Who Turned Barbarism Into Chivalry

A YOUNG man of whom nobody had heard declared himself rightful king of Britain. He was Arthur, son of Uthyr Pendragon, one of the many tribal chiefs who divided among them the rulership of what is now known as England.

The island of Britain had in olden days been populated by several races of barbarians, skin-clad, savage of nature, heathens in religion. Then Julius Caesar, in his course of conquest, pressed westward and tried to make the island a Roman province. The wild inhabitants at first beat him back, but later by superior generalship he secured a foothold there. After his death Britain was still held by Rome for several centuries and hundreds of its blue-eyed, red-haired natives sold as slaves in eastern Europe, where their strange, uncouth appearance made people look at them as freaks. More than once under the brave Queen Boadicea and other discontented tribal sovereigns—the Britons tried to throw off the Roman yoke, but always the attempt failed.

The northern part of the island was a trackless waste inhabited by savages known as Picts and Scots. These the Romans had never been wholly able to subdue. Their territory was impenetrable and their soldiers stubborn and crafty. Not only did the Picts and Scots resist the invaders, but they also made invasions on their own account into the subdued southern districts. To check these attacks Rome at last built a great wall across the northern part of Britain and manned it with a garrison whose sole duty was to keep the Picts and Scots from overrunning the south.

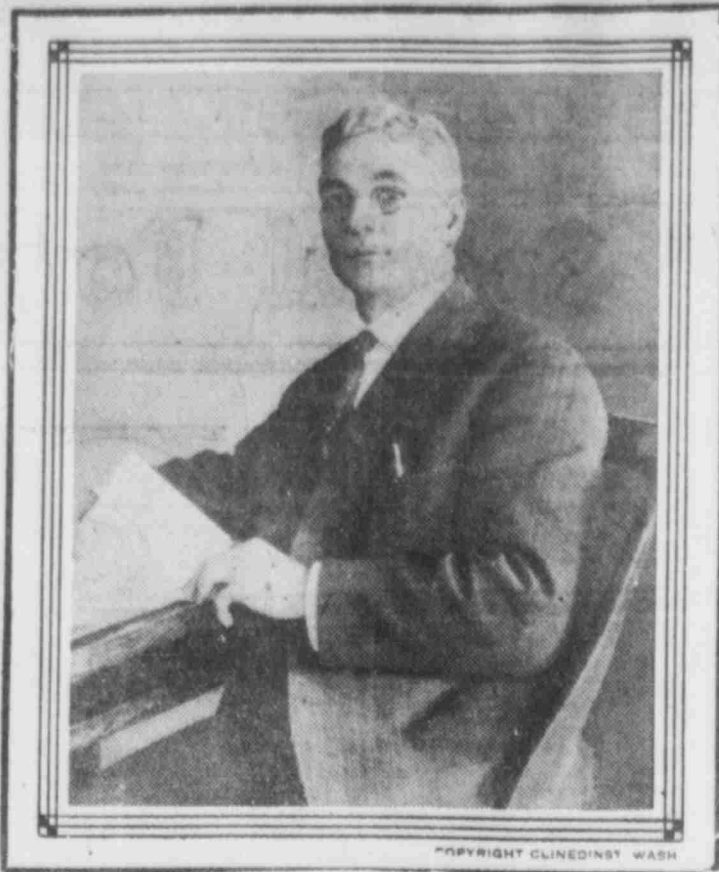
But Rome's power was tottering to its fall. All available troops were needed to maintain her own wars and to hold back the nations that were ever encroaching on her possessions. So, early in the fifth century A. D., the Roman armies abandoned Britain. The petty chieftains immediately began to struggle for control of the kingdom. Almost at once down swooped the Picts and Scots on the undefended south country. In despair the Britons appealed to the Teutonic tribes, known as Saxons, to help them. Over to Britain with 3,000 men came the Saxon chiefs Hengist and Horsa. They drove back the Picts and Scots in a fierce battle in 495, and then, finding the land more to their liking than their own bleak Teutonic forests, they proceeded to drive the Britons out of the country (at that time a kingdom of Kent) and to take possession of it. Later they made themselves masters of all England.

But in the meantime a hero was born who for years postponed this conquest and made Britain for the time an enlightened, united and progressive kingdom. Much of King Arthur's history is so intermingled with legend that it is hard to separate the two. This is the case with many old-time heroes. One can only take the most probable of the accounts concerning such men and weave them into a connected narrative.

Uthyr Pendragon had a trusted adviser named Merlin, who was so wise and so advanced in his ideas that he was supposed to be a magician. Uthyr was dying. Arthur, his only son, was a baby. Merlin knew the nobles of the court would not accept a child as their chief, for it was a day when might meant right and when only the strongest could hope to rule. The child would doubtless have been killed by some powerful nobleman, who would have then seized the leadership. So Arthur was brought up in retirement, the office of chief being kept vacant for the time by means of shrewd statesmanship on Merlin's part. All the tribes of Britain were at odds with each other. An old sage had prophesied that a hero would one day arise to blend them all into one united kingdom. When Arthur was 19 (520 A. D.) Merlin presented him to the nobles and (by virtue of the old man's reputation as a magician and by certain clever conjuring tricks) persuaded them the youth was the long-expected champion who was to raise the island to greatness among the nations.

Arthur wasted no time in fulfilling this prophecy. By conquest or diplomacy he drew other tribes to his standard. He promoted Christianity and, temporarily, brought the wild islanders to some realization of progress. Britain was overrun by handbills and wild beasts. These the king slew, and opened up roads and built cities in the trackless forests. He realized that he could win more by appealing to the imagination than by brute force, so he founded what was known as the Order of the Round Table. This consisted of 150 knights who were under oath to redress all wrongs, help the weak, avenge injuries and to live upright lives. The order was in fact a sort of medieval police force. Its members took pride in riding about the country seeking adventures, routing robbers, listening to tales of distress and righting wrongs. Where common sense would have been inefficient chivalry carried the day for civilization and for the people's good.

After restoring order and building up prosperity and union at home and driving back several invasions of Picts and Scots and Saxons, Arthur sallied on a campaign of conquest against the Scandinavian states, leaving his nephew, Modred, in charge of his kingdom. Modred, as soon as Arthur's back was turned, rebelled and to save his land from relapsing into the barbarism whence he had so laboriously lifted it. He met Modred in the west of England late in 542. Arthur was victorious, and with his own hand slew Modred. But he himself received a mortal wound in the head. For centuries it was foretold that he was not really dead, but would one day return to lift England once more from the disruption and misery into which his death had again plunged it.



ARTHUR P. DAVIS.

Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, and one of the consulting engineers appointed by President Roosevelt to accompany President-elect Taft on his Panama investigation.

Georgians Would Die For Prohibition Cause

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—"I think Georgia is so much better off under prohibition that I would gladly give my heart's blood and die right there rather than see the prohibitory law repealed! Yes, and I know many men in Georgia who feel just that way about it. I honestly believe it would take a revolution to put the open saloon back in the state."

In these stirring words Mrs. Mary Harris Armour of Eastman, Ga., widely known throughout the country as a great public speaker and temperance advocate, told The Woman's National Daily her personal feeling about the prohibition situation in her state. To sit and talk with Mrs. Armour is to be convinced, first, of her absolute honesty and sincerity, and second, that prohibition is a success from every standpoint. When she said she was ready to lay down her life if need be in order to keep Georgia in the "dry" column, no man could have doubted that she meant every word and more. It is not hard to understand why her work has been so successful everywhere. Slight of build, yet her every movement bespeaks tremendous vital force.

SUCCESS IN GEORGIA.

"Prohibition is a success in Georgia," continued Mrs. Armour. "I care not who advances an argument to the contrary, the records—official records, open to the eyes of every man—speak more convincingly than anything I could possibly say. Even newspapers that fought the prohibitory law have been

forced to come out frankly and say to the people of Georgia that the police statistics all over the state show a distinct diminution of crime of every description, that building operations have largely increased, that the poor man has money to spend for the necessities of life and provide decently for his family instead of spending his wages at the saloon, and that the moral tone is immeasurably higher."

"And these newspapers have many other things to say along similar lines. Georgia has been shamelessly slandered by the liquor men. But even they are not so stupid as to deny the facts for new lies to perpetrate upon the country. Georgia is more wide-awake on the subject now than ever before. The people are not sleeping down any more. The issue is the liveliest thing we have. Why, I have more engagements to talk prohibition in that safely prohibition commonwealth than I can possibly fill, to say nothing of making trips to the national capital and elsewhere. The people of Georgia do not want me to leave the state, but they are much interested as you folks in seeing Washington go 'dry.'"

NEAR BEER SALOONS.

"I do not believe there is a moral man in Georgia who is not a prohibitionist. Any number of men who were not prohibitionists a year ago have turned absolutely and will not countenance even a near-beer saloon. By the way, those places soon will be in the same position as the old barroom. And the liquor men have lied about them, too. This is the way they worked it: In Georgia they would tell us that near-beer was not more harmful than sweetened water, that it contained no alcohol, and so on. They would go outside of the state and tell the people of the country that near-beer is a frightful stuff, that it is making drunkards of our young men, and that it is the cause of all the trouble in the state. They would tell the people to be sold without the least opposition."

"Personally I never have had any faith in the claim of the liquor men that near-beer is harmless. We very shortly learned that all of it contains alcohol, and some as much as 45 per cent. The consequence is that hundreds of towns in the state will not countenance a near-beer 'joint,' as they are called. Even men who were opposed to prohibition a year ago now are among the strongest opponents of these joints."

SITUATION TODAY.

"Without the slightest hesitation I can say that there is more prohibition talk in Georgia today than at any time in our history, unless it be the few days immediately preceding the passage of the prohibitory law by the legislature. As I expect to stand before the judgment bar of God some day and give account of the deeds done in the body, I say these things in all candor to those who want to know the truth about prohibition in Georgia. No man who knows the situation there and is honest in his statements will seriously attempt to deny what I say. And I am more than willing to meet any man before the public on this issue, for I make no statements that can not be wholly substantiated."

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

"Here is a concrete example of what prohibition has done for one of our cities. Until prohibition came Macon had always been burdened with a floating debt. In December, 1907, Macon carried a net indebtedness of \$47,200. A year later, in spite of the panic, the debt had been wiped out and the city treasury had on hand a balance of \$657.85. Macon started the year 1908 with a balance of more than \$17,000 to the credit of the city. Other concrete examples of the benefits of prohibition—financial benefits—might be quoted. The fact that Macon had had a floating debt ever since it became a city and now has a splendid balance on hand, which probably will not be even touched during 1909, is most remarkable and should satisfy any reasoning person."

"Morally, Georgia is so vastly improved that there is no comparison whatever with the old regime. The recent majority campaign in Atlanta proved this beyond a shadow of doubt. The independent candidate, Mr. Maddox, walked into the office, because he was supported by the moral sentiment not only of Atlanta, but of the entire state. Even the prohibition campaign itself did not surpass this contest for the honor of presiding over the city of Atlanta. As state president of the W. C. T. U. I sent out postal card orders to every white ribbon in the state, calling upon them to fast and pray on election day, and telling them that the regular candidate, if elected, would disgrace the city, the state and nation. The people of Atlanta rose up in a mass, marching the streets and shouting for Maddox. I never saw such a campaign. It amounted to a moral revolution."

"Here is another evidence of the rising moral tone in Georgia. While there were two or three lynchings within the borders of the state last year, so far as I can be learned not one of them was the result of the unmentionable crime which so frequently is punished in that way. I always have contended that whisky was responsible for all of these crimes against our fair women. You will recall what a frightful time we had in Atlanta in 1906 when six such crimes were committed in the heart of the city in a single week. I have not the fig-

ures, but am told that there were 90 lynchings for this crime in 1907, against none in 1908.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

"Rome was a dispensary city, and the liquor-selling places were the best regulated of any in Georgia. In 1908 the police records show that crime decreased 43 per cent in that city compared with the preceding year. Over in Savannah, where no attempt has been made to enforce the law, but where there has been some restraint and no sign here were allowed to run, the annual report of the coroner stated that, for the first time in the recollection of oldest inhabitants, it could not be found that a white man had been killed by another white man. To persons who are not familiar with Chatham county, Georgia, this may not seem remarkable, but to those who respect this class of negroes are like children. They will spend money as fast as they make it. So when the saloon was starting them in the face on every street corner it got their something that is worth while."

JUST SOME FACTS.

"Numbers of farmers have told me that they find labor so much more reliable under prohibition and that they get far more work out of their men. A shoe man the other day told me that negroes who used to buy \$1.50 shoes are now paying \$5 and \$6 for foot wear and he believes they would pay \$7 and \$8 if he would put in that line of goods. These same negroes now have in their homes many things that were utterly lacking during the regime of the saloon, because they used to leave their wages at those joints. In respect to this class of negroes are like children. They will spend money as fast as they make it. So when the saloon was starting them in the face on every street corner it got their something that is worth while."

"Prohibitionists of Georgia are not afraid of the truth—it is all in their favor. I can say candidly that in 1908 prohibition was more of a success than ever I had hoped—and that is saying a great deal."

"This is the truth about prohibition in Georgia, and many more things might be said."

TAILOR FIGHTS LONDON POLICE

(Continued from page eleven.)

In bad neighborhoods, and are habitually coarse, rough, rather foul-mouthed, and in many cases are occasionally not invariably safe. They are still further demoralized by unnecessary and illegal bullying and violence in their conflicts with the authorities.

"It must not be forgotten," he continued, "that such people form a very large part of the population of London, and that a great deal of the comparative refinement and decency of the rest of us is supported by the incessant and ill-paid 'hooly' drudgery that roughens and coarsens them."

SAMPLE INCIDENT.

Standing almost alone in the advocacy of these principles, Timewell has courted trouble, and found plenty of it. Some of his adventures read like tales from Don Quixote. For instance, one night he and his daughter were walking in Newington Causeway—a rough section of south London—and they came upon four policemen carrying to the station a man by a method called the frog march, which consists in bending the arms back and making the man walk with his face towards the ground. Evidently, it is a most uncomfortable way of walking, but it appears to be an extremely effective manner of dealing with persons who object to going quietly along with the police. Timewell and his daughter regarded the police on this occasion as treating their prisoner with great harshness, and, though various people in the crowd tried to dissuade the little tailor from interfering, he did not hesitate to tell the police what he thought of them. Furthermore, he and his daughter accompanied the man to the police station. The police tried to keep them away, but Timewell made it plain that all the police in London could not prevent him from lodging his protest. He remained in the station several hours, and happened to be present when the medical officer administered to the prisoner, prostrated from the handling he had received from the police, a strong electric shock, in order to bring him to his senses—a gentle little way occasionally employed in police stations. Against this form of additional maltreatment Timewell also strongly protested, and finally left the scene, saying he would bring the four policemen to justice.

RAISES DEFENSE FUND.

By dint of persistent efforts, the little tailor managed to raise by public subscription £200 as a defense fund for the prisoner. Out of this little case—which might be termed an ordinary "drunk and disorderly"—there arose quite a furor, and the little Gower street tailor, one morning to find himself not only famous but also much sought after by the police. Several attempts were made to get him to withdraw his proceedings against the four policemen, but he refused, and finally, his trial took place. They were, of course, whitewashed, and acquitted, but this trial led to some very important results. It proved that Timewell had a fairly good case made out; and though he lost it, it directed public attention to the police and their methods. The recently published report of the royal commission on the London police is not a satisfactory document from Timewell's point of view, and he says that before very long some startling revelations will be made regarding the London police. He is certainly stirring things up considerably, and either the police will have to get to cover or someone will—as one of his enemies graphically expressed it—have to "put the lid on Timewell."

LOUIS HYDE.

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Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

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We have used the sample bottle of Syrup Pepsin and one regular 50 cent bottle and are now using a \$1.00 bottle. I feel greatly benefited by its use and expect to continue using it until I am entirely cured. I am 48 years old and was afflicted with indigestion, liver trouble and general prostration, but am feeling better since I began using your medicine than I have for years before.—Mrs. Brick Pinchum, Jackson, Kentucky.

I received your sample bottle of Syrup Pepsin and after taking it I bought several bottles from my druggist. I find it a good remedy for indigestion, and also constipation. I don't regret the money I paid for it.—Ida A. Fortune, Grand Junction, Tenn.

About four years ago I was taken ill with indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying several remedies I was induced to try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. After taking part of a bottle I was entirely relieved, and my house since I find it the finest stomach tonic I have ever used and gladly recommend it to all who have stomach trouble.—C. Fowler, Carson City, Minn.

I used your Syrup Pepsin last summer for indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and I find it the best medicine I have ever used.—Noah B. Hatfield, Zelma, Mo.

Medical Advice.

If there is anything about you that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the Doctor and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. For advice or free sample address: "Dr. W. B. CALDWELL, 615 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill."

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